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ially in fruit. In the true *G. Rossii* the bractlets are usually broadly ovate and about the length of the tube. It has, as a rule, a more hairy calyx and upper part of the pedicels. In *G. tubinatum* the leaves, as a rule, are much deeper cleft and with narrower segments. The pedicels are also much more slender and longer. The upper stem-leaves and bracts are much reduced, entire, or with linear segments, while in *G. Rossii* the segments, as well as the stipules, are broad and large.

G. humilis (R. Br.) Steud., (*Sieversia humilis* R. Br.), is not found in the United States. The *G. Rossii humile* of Torrey and Gray's Flora and Watson's Report of the Botany of King's Expedition has nothing to do with *Sieversia humilis* R. Br. from Unalaska. It is simply a more hairy *G. turbinatum*, not worthy of varietal rank. Of the true *G. humile*, I have seen only one specimen, collected by John Chapman, in 1893, also on Unalaska. It resembles *G. Rossii*, but is more coarsely hairy and the leaflets are broader and incised rather than divided. Whether it should be regarded as a variety of *G. Rossii* or a distinct species I cannot decide from the insufficient material seen.

Two undescribed eastern Species.

By N. L. BRITTON.

VIOLA ATLANTICA.

Glabrous, or with a few scattered hairs, acaulescent; rootstock thick, erect. Flowering scapes very slender, 4'-8' high, mostly longer than the leaves; petioles much longer than the blades; blades broadly ovate to reniform in outline, 1'-3' wide when mature, deeply subpedately parted into linear or oblanceolate, acute or acutish lobes, the lobes with a few low distant teeth, or entire, the middle one somewhat the broadest; sepals linear-lanceolate, long-acuminate, 4"-5" long; petals blue, longer than the sepals, at least the lateral ones bearded; capsule oval-oblong, nearly 6" long, glabrous.

Eastern Massachusetts to southern New Jersey, in sandy soil along the coast. Simulates *V. delphinifolia*. May-June.

GERANIUM BICKNELLII.

Similar to *G. Carolinianum* but taller, the stems usually more slender, loosely pubescent. Leaves slender-petioled, somewhat

angulate in outline, the segments oblong or linear-oblong, mostly narrower; peduncles slender, 2-flowered, the inflorescence loose; sepals lanceolate, awn-pointed; ovary-lobes pubescent; persistent filaments longer than the carpels; beak about 1' long, long-pointed, its tip 2''-3'' long; seeds reticulated.

Nova Scotia (?) Maine to Western Ontario and southern New York.

A new *Ribes* from Idaho.

RIBES LEUCODERME.

A shrub, four to six feet high, freely branching above, the branches inclined to droop; main stem rather stout, covered with thin light gray epidermis, which peels off in shreds; branches, especially the younger ones, pubescent with very short and thick white tomentum, the growing ends furnished with long-stalked yellow glands; infrastipular spines solitary, or sometimes in pairs on young branches, nearly an inch long when mature, slender and very sharp, from a stout base, slightly curved downward, yellow-brown; leaves broadly ovate, or almost orbicular in outline, the largest two inches in diameter, deeply three-lobed, the lateral lobes sometimes cut, so as to give the leaf the appearance of being five-lobed, the lobes all coarsely crenate-serrate, pubescent on both sides with short white hairs, and usually resinous-dotted, ciliate; petioles slender, pubescent, usually as long as the blade; flowering rachis an inch in length, or less, furnished with stalked glands, two-flowered; flowers approximate, on short, glabrous pedicels; bracts very small, shorter than the pedicels, almost orbicular, fringed with stalked glands; calyx tubular, nearly a half-inch in length, glabrous on the outside, hairy within in the throat, greenish white, or sometimes tinged with purple, the lobes narrowly oblong; petals narrow, obovate, little more than half the length of the calyx-lobes, white; anthers on glabrous filaments; style pubescent; fruit spherical, four lines in diameter, unarmed, purplish when fully ripe.

Collected at Lake Waha, in the Craig mountains, Nez Perces county, Idaho, by Mrs. Heller and the writer, June 2, 1896. Type, number 3175, in flower. It was also collected in fruit at Forest, Nez Perces county, by Mr. H. E. Brown, in August, no. 17. It is common on the Craig mountains, growing on the edge of the forest, and in moist copses, at elevations of 2,000 to 3,500 feet. It is the plant called *Ribes oxyacanthoides*, by Holzinger, in Contr.